

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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NYC police union slams brakes on one-man patrol car proposal

Police administrators and union officials in New York City have reportedly deadlocked over the issue of instituting one-officer patrol cars in the department, with the executive board of the city's Patrolmen's Benevolent Association unanimously rejecting the city's latest offer and the Deputy Mayor for Operations saying the union "may have a long wait" before the city comes back with another plan.

PBA president Philip Caruso told the New York Times that the city's plan was rejected "because of the safety factor." He said the union turned down the city's proposal that 39 of the city's 73 precincts be staffed with one-officer cars because "a number" of the precincts proposed for the cars were deemed too dangerous by the union.

The city had also offered to pay \$20 additional for each one-officer car, with the union having the right to decide whether the money would go only to the officers riding alone or to be divided among all officers.

The Times report said that under the city proposal, approximately 1,000 officers would ride alone each day, with an equal number of cars staffed by two officers. The solo officers, the newspaper said, "would not be expected to respond to the most dangerous situations, such as a robbery in progress call, until they had help." The 39 precincts selected by the city were chosen because they were considered to be the least dangerous areas of New York.

In a recent telephone interview with Law Enforcement News, PBA spokesman Dennis Sheehan declined to provide any additional specifics about the union's contention that one-man cars would be more dangerous for officers. He said the union president's statement to the Times "was as far as we're going on that now."

Bruce McIver, director of the city's Office of Municipal Labor Relations, told Law Enforcement News that the city's one-officer patrol car plan was "at an impasse, practically speaking." He said the city had planned to spend between six months and year "phasing in" the program, and said he had relied on the judgment of the city's precinct and borough commanders as to what constituted the 39 safest precincts in which to start one-man patrols.

The issue of whether or not to use one officer in a patrol car in metropolitan police forces has had an acrimonious recent history in departments across the United States. In some cases, unions have been unwilling partners at best to police department plans for one-officer cars, with some union officials claiming the plan puts too many of their officers in unreasonable danger.

Up in smoke: The Federal drug abuse agency says fewer teenagers are using marijuana — but yesterday's teens are today's adults, and they're still puffing away at an increasing rate. See story, Page 3

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Running on empty:

Fed crime plan is \$\$\$-shy

In 1978, a report issued jointly by the Kansas City Police Department, the Police Executive Research Forum and the Police Foundation showed that there is still a tremendous variance in the number of departments that relied on two-officer cars exclusively, those that used only one-man cars, and those that had some type of combination.

Departments such as those in Akron, New Orleans and Detroit were reported as having some combination of one- and two-officer cars; departments in Pittsburgh, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Buffalo were reportedly using only two-person cars, and others, including the San Jose, Wichita and Honolulu police forces, relied on one-man cars.

In 1977, the Police Foundation released the results of a 12-month study on the effects of one-man patrol cars in the San Diego Police Department. In a recent interview with Law Enforcement News, San Diego Police Chief William Kolender said the results of the study showed that a variety of criteria should be used in determining the best type of patrol car staffing, and that departments should have the right to use those criteria in determining whether or not one-person cars should be used.

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Specific details of the Reagan Administration's war on crime began to emerge recently, as Attorney General William French Smith sought to persuade skeptical legislators that a new offensive against violent criminals could proceed even while the Administration proposed whittling away Federal monetary support in a number of law enforcement areas.

In testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Attorney General gave the first details of the policy outlined by the President in his recent appearance before the meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in New Orleans last September.

Among the legislative proposals outlined by Smith in his testimony to the Judiciary Committee:

¶ Establishing mandatory prison sentences for anyone who uses a gun in committing a crime;

¶ Making murder-for-hire and large-scale arson Federal crimes;

¶ Using information obtained by the Internal Revenue Service in fighting organized crime;

¶ Tightening Federal bail procedures so that chronic offenders aren't released only to commit new crimes.

But the Attorney General faced

resistance from some senators on the panel who said they remained unconvinced that the Federal Government could effectively inaugurate a new offensive on crime while cutting the budgets of various Justice Department programs. Smith had told the senators that more than \$13 million in Justice Department cuts are needed, claiming that he can run existing crime-fighting programs without "throwing money at the problem."

The Associated Press quoted the Attorney General as telling the senators that "there are other innovative things that we can do which do not involve additional funding," adding that Reagan's package "does not require any massive new spending schemes by the Federal Government." Smith said that history proves that "throwing money at crime is not the most basic answer."

Smith's testimony drew critical fire from, among others, Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware, who told the Attorney General, "You are not only cutting the muscle, but bone as well."

The Attorney General's announcement that the Administration's anticrime package does not include any new funding proposals confirms what many

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Cutting 'em off at the pass



Wide World Photo

Police Chief Dick DeStefani (l.) and Lieut. Stan Kramer of the Golden Beach, Florida, police force guard one of the roads leading into the resort town, after the city council, in response to the continuing crime problem in Florida, voted to close all the streets into the town except one, and to erect a security gate across it.

...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

Gulf states seen as new center for pot smuggling into U.S.

Pot's primary port of call may be moving west in the wake of increased crackdowns on the flow of illegal narcotics into Florida as the U.S. Customs Service reports that the amount of marijuana confiscated in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and the Florida Panhandle has tripled in one year, from 300,000 pounds to 1 million pounds.

Marcella Badie, a spokesman for the Customs Service in New Orleans, told the Associated Press that increased smuggling activity in the Gulf states can be attributed at least in part to increased enforcement efforts in south Florida since October 1980.

Florida also recently enacted a series of stiff penalties for drug smugglers, and this crackdown may have encouraged importers to look to Gulf states and ports north of the Florida coast for their activities, Badie told the Associated Press.

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A copyrighted story in the Jackson, Mississippi, Clarion-Ledger quoted one unidentified drug smuggler as saying, "Mississippi is a prime target since it has a good coastline with lots of boats. When you are in an airplane, it's just as easy to fly into Mississippi as into northern Florida."

The smuggler told the paper, "There's a lot of stuff being brought into Mississippi. When people stop operating out of Florida, they have to go to the Gulf Coast."

The Customs Service spokesman described the Gulf Coast area as "one of the most porous in the country" for drug smuggling operations.

Senior citizens group issues new CJ resource materials

The Criminal Justice Services division of the National Retired Teachers Association/National Association of Retired Persons has announced the availability of a new series of resource materials.

The series includes "Simplified Crime Analysis Techniques," a manual that includes a brief procedural description of elementary crime analysis processes; "Older Persons in Crime Analysis: A Program Implementation Guide," which provides the implementation steps necessary for departments looking for community assistance in carrying out support tasks in crime analysis; and "The Criminal Justice System: A Guide for Citizens," which provides in layman's terms an orientation for non-professionals becoming involved in criminal justice activities.

All materials are provided free of charge as a public service. For more information about the publications, contact: George Sunderland, Senior Coordinator, Criminal Justice Services-855, NRTA-AARP, 1909 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20049, or call (202) 872-4700.

Hell on wheels: traffic deaths seen soaring to 70,000 by 1990

A recently released report from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration contains the gloomy prediction that traffic fatalities, which have remained below 54,000 each year for more than a decade, could well surpass 70,000 by 1990 if there is no significant improvement in vehicle design and no significant increase in the use of safety devices such as seat belts.

The report contains projections of highway deaths based on a series of variables and the number of deaths each variable is likely to cause. Among the factors which may lead to increases in traffic fatalities:

A greater percentage of smaller and lighter vehicles on the road, referred to in the report as "the general downsizing of all passenger cars," as well as an increase in the number and mileage of heavy trucks could swell the highway death figures by more than 10,000.

The increase in the number of licensed drivers due to a growing population and a greater percentage of the driving-age public holding drivers licenses could swell the death list by as much as 5,000.

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An increase in vehicle-miles of travel for licensed drivers could mean as many as 4,000 more traffic deaths.

Fatalities caused by increased highway speeds, depending upon the relative success states have in repealing 55-mile-an-hour speed limits, could mean 5,000 additional traffic deaths.

The only expected decrease in the number of traffic deaths could come from a changing age distribution of licensed drivers, as a smaller percentage of younger drivers under 25 years of age takes to the roads. This could decrease the number of traffic fatalities by as many as 3,000.

The study also predicts that use of safety devices, such as seat belts, is not likely to increase significantly over the next decade. If safety devices were utilized 100 percent, the report estimates, up to 12,000 lives could be saved each year.

NHTSA officials expect to mount a massive public relations drive soon to persuade motorists to wear safety belts. The Washington Post reports that agency director Ray Peck Jr. is also considering dropping or modifying the rule requiring installation of so-called "passive" safety belts in future new car models. Such devices are supposed to restrain motorists automatically when a car door closes.

Critics of the safety administration claim that strong, mandatory automatic belt regulations would save more lives each year than a well-orchestrated public relations drive aimed at voluntary compliance in using the safety devices.

Budget woes may leave hiring plans for Atlanta up in the air

A combination of factors, including a rising budget deficit and orders from lame-duck Mayor Maynard Jackson not to increase property taxes may force the city of Atlanta to "scale down" plans to hire up to 331 additional officers for that city's police force.

The Atlanta Constitution said sources who asked not to be identified, have said that the city council will cast a skeptical

eye at any report on the police coming from the Boston-based consulting firm of Wasserman and Associates, which is currently under a \$190,000 contract to study the size and management of the Atlanta police department.

The news that the city's police force may not increase as much as had been hoped may be cushioned by the recent report from Public Safety Commissioner Lee P. Brown that Atlanta has just seen its fourth consecutive month of reported crime decreases, registering two percent over figures for the same time last year.

Mayor Jackson, who had announced plans earlier to beef up the city's police force by as many as 331 additional officers, is said to be facing a budget deficit of between \$5 million and \$15 million. And, in the waning days of his eight-year term as mayor, Jackson has reportedly told his aides to "think creatively" in coming up with a 1982 budget without tax increases.

It has been estimated that it will cost Atlanta approximately \$7 million for 331 new police officers. The biggest single cost in the 1982 budget is the approximately \$2.5 million for 100 new police already authorized by the city council. They were to be hired at the rate of 25 a month during August, September, October and November of this year.

Budget officials privately concede that balancing the budget will not be an easy task even if the mayor trims down his request for the 331 new cops. But they say their task will be much easier without the additional financial burden of new police officers.

Budget officials would like to have used the property tax increase mechanism to balance these figures, but they are now faced with the dilemma of following a mayor's ultimatum not to use the tax at the same time as they try to figure out how to pay for 331 additional police officers. Officials estimate it will take in excess of \$7 million to raise the manpower level of the Atlanta Police Bureau to 1,728, as a recently completed management survey recommended.

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Boston citizens' group wins reprieve for doomed precinct

The efforts of a group known as the East Boston Concerned Citizens for Public Safety have reportedly made a difference, at least temporarily, in stopping the city of Boston from closing down their Substation No. 7 precinct house.

The station, which had been closed at 2 A.M. on October 18 under orders from Police Commissioner Joseph M. Jordan, was ordered reopened for an indefinite period of time after 13 members of the Concerned Citizens group staged a protest in front of the brown brick stationhouse, according to a report in the New York Times.

Radio equipment, teletypes and typewriters that had been taken out the previous evening were returned to the stationhouse, and an officer posted as a security guard outside of the building was removed.

The order to reopen the stationhouse did not affect the orders from Jordan which closed substations in South Boston, Brighton and Mattapan, according to Rico Capucci, the Boston Police Department's director of informational services, who confirmed the shutdowns in a recent telephone interview with Law Enforcement News.

Capucci also said that the recent layoffs of 146 Boston police officers still stood, and that more layoffs may occur in the near future, although he did not specify when those layoffs might occur or how many officers would be involved. He said that there were no plans at this time for any more substations to be closed.

Some observers feel the latest round of layoffs and stationhouse closings are the

most visible signs of political infighting between entrenched powers in the city and the state and their opponents, a war that has gone on since this state passed Proposition 2½, which limited property taxes to 2½ percent of assessed value.

Critics of Boston Mayor Kevin White claim that he is laying off police officers and firefighters to prod the Boston city council and the Massachusetts state legislature into passing new revenue-producing measures for the city.

At a recent hearing before a judge in Boston's Old Superior Court Building, members of the city's Police Patrolmen's Association unsuccessfully tried to convince the magistrate that the latest round of police layoffs would endanger the public and those officers who remained on the force as well.

Sgt. Daniel J. Harrington, a veteran of 25 years with the Boston police force, said the latest moves were "suicidal." Harrington told the judge, "These are the young guys in their 20's and early 30's who'll be laid off. If these kids go, the average officer on the Boston police force will be 51 years old."

Before this latest round of layoffs, Boston laid off 112 police officers in July, with hundreds more lost through planned attrition and retirement incentive programs. A bill that would allow the city to raise \$75 million by selling tax-free municipal bonds has languished in the state legislature, largely due to the insistence of the Boston legislators, many of whom reportedly fear the bill gives Mayor White and the city's financial institutions too much power over how the money would be raised and spent.

Crude but effective thievery:

Oil rustling siphons millions in Texas

In the plains of the Southwest, where cattle rustling used to be a hanging offense, there is growing evidence that theft of another kind is proving to be more popular than ever among a new breed of rustlers. In Texas, some state officials recently told the Associated Press that as much as 10 percent of the oil being sold to refineries is stolen.

While other officials interviewed by the wire service do not suggest the figure is that high, there is widespread agreement that oil theft is a common and growing problem.

"Crude oil sits invitingly in unlocked tanks on remote ranches all over Texas,

awaiting truck transport to refineries," AP reported. "Usually no one is on guard or even suspicious that oil is being stolen."

Some officials say that some of the stolen oil disappears in water trucks which regularly drive on and off the oil leases to pick up the salt water that is pumped from the wells along with the crude.

"One man can drive a 40-barrel vacuum truck right up to a battery (of tanks)," Gene Wright, chairman of the theft control task force for the Texas Independent Producers and Royalties Owners Association (TIPRO), told the

Drug agency chief testifies:

High school pot use drops

While the nation's chief drug abuse officer recently testified that marijuana use among high school seniors has declined for the past three years in a row and may continue to decline for the next 15 years, other statistics from the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) for the years 1977-1979 show that there has been an increase in pot use among those 21 years of age and older.

NIDA chief William Pollin, testifying before the Senate Labor and Human Resources subcommittee, said preliminary figures from the annual nationwide survey of high school seniors "show the same downward trend for three years now, and that is coming after two and a half decades of very, very dramatic increases."

But Dr. Lloyd Johnston, of the University of Michigan's Institute of Social Research, said in a recent telephone interview with Law Enforcement News that NIDA figures based on household surveys for 1977-1979 show a relative increase in those over 21 years old.

"Among those 18-25 years old, 60 percent in 1977 had used marijuana," Johnston said. "In 1979, 68 percent had used marijuana. There's a definite increase there. Among adults, ages 26 and older, there was also an increase for the same time interval, from 15 percent to 20 percent."

Johnston said that "one of the things you get among the older age groups is that there is a generational replacement going on. People coming in grew up in an era where drug use was a part of adolescence and they are replacing people for whom that wasn't the case."

Dr. Johnston, whose Institute is responsible for the survey of high school seniors, said "It's not that surprising" that drug use continues to increase among young adults. "Some of the things we don't know are how long some of these cohorts of young people who are entering later stages of adulthood, how much they are going to retain the drug usage that they established during the 60's and 70's."

In testifying before the Senate Human Resources subcommittee, Pollin said that while marijuana use among young people appears to have continued its decline it is still higher than in any other developed country.

The new survey also shows an attitudinal change toward marijuana, with negative attitudes towards the drug increasing from 35 percent to more than 50 percent. A majority of high school

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Knoxville chief to women cops: keep hair short

Orders from Knoxville, Tennessee, Police Chief Robert Marshall that the 13 female officers in that city's police department should have hair no longer than that of male officers have drawn criticism from the Tennessee Association of Women Police and a promise from Knoxville Mayor Randy Tyree that he would work to soften the chief's restriction.

Marshall's order, according to a recent dispatch from the Associated Press, said that as of November 1, female officers' hair should be no longer than the top of the shirt collar at the neck and no lower than the top of the ear.

Marshall told the wire service the order was not meant to be harassing to his female officers. "Personally, I think a woman is a woman," the Associated Press quoted the police chief as saying. "But every female was informed that under Federal law and guidelines, they are the same as men and must be treated the same. We cannot have different dress."

United Press International, which quoted Mayor Tyree as saying he would talk with Marshall to see if the order could be modified or changed, said the police chief issued the directive to insure the neatness of all of his officers for the World's Fair scheduled to be held in Knoxville next year.

But the chief's call for female officers to trim their hair was assailed by Donna Pence, a vice president of the Tennessee Association of Women Police, who told UPI the order was an effort to "humiliate and denigrate" the Knoxville officers, to discourage female recruits and to justify the Knoxville department's failure to hire more women.

Major Patricia Mullen, director of the Baltimore Police Department's youth section and head of the International Association of Women Police's Region Three, told Law Enforcement News that as far as the Baltimore police force is concerned, no formal policy about female hair length has been issued, but that the department requires "that they (females) be aware of the safety problems involved with wearing their hair long."

Major Mullen said the Baltimore department does "have some young

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Wide World Photo

Texas rancher Jimmy Van Winkle stands guard over one of his oil rigs with a .223 caliber semiautomatic rifle after claiming the loss of more than \$360,000 to oil rustlers in a three-year period.

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People & Places

Green thumbs & eagle eyes in Tennessee Hill tops off 20-year park police career

What they spot from the air often winds up going up in smoke. According to reports from the Tennessee Department of Safety, aerial spotings by Tennessee Highway Patrol pilots Mike Dover and Tom Kettner in 1980 and 1981 have resulted so far in the seizure and destruction of 1,850,063 marijuana plants.

Warrant Officer Dover is stationed in Nashville and most of his pot spottings have been in middle and west Tennessee. Warrant Officer Kettner, located in Kingsport, has had most of his finds in the northeast portion of the state.

In 1980, both officers were responsible

for 250,769 pot findings, according to department statistics released recently. This year, aerial activity was increased following a request from state district attorneys, sheriffs and agents of the state Alcohol Beverage Commission.

The officers have spotted the plants in rough fields, gardens, flower beds, corn crops, in soybean and cotton fields and in pine forests and timber cuttings.

The two agents said that many of their spotings have occurred while on routine traffic patrol missions. But most of the finds, the two concede, have been made while on aerial reconnaissance at the request of other law enforcement agencies.

He has seen it all from his unique vantage point, from the civil rights March on Washington in 1963 to the more recent September 1981 Solidarity Day conclave in the nation's capital. But after 20 years, Parker T. Hill has resigned from his \$50,112-a-year post as chief of the United States Park Police. Assistant Park Police Chief Lynn Herring has been named acting head of the 600-member force.

Hill told the Washington Post, in an interview conducted on the eve of his retirement, that the officers he supervised were often overlooked by a public much more involved in the practices and policies of Washington, D.C.'s own police

force.

"We're not set up where the people really get to know us," Hill told the paper. "We're not in the neighborhood or city streets. We don't get that close to people."

What the Howard University alumnus was responsible for overseeing included such public gathering grounds as the Washington Monument and Mall, Lafayette Square, Rock Creek Park and Meridian Hall Park.

Crediting his success in the department to hard work and good timing, Hill told the Post, "I was promoted every time I applied. And I applied every time I was eligible."

Bensinger on Reagan

To those who expected Peter R. Bensinger to stop speaking out about the state of the nation's criminal justice system once he stepped down as head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, seeing his byline in the Washington Post recently might have caused some raised eyebrows.

Those who know Bensinger better would have known. Commenting about the President Reagan's speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Bensinger wrote that the President's "specific proposals sound good," but he criticized the fact that "the resources of the FBI, IRS, Drug Enforcement Administration, Coast Guard, Customs Service, Bureau of Prisons and the State Department's International Narcotic Assistance Bureau have been cut back significantly and the number of Federal prosecutors reduced as well."

Joe D takes a fall

The latest chapter in the rise and fall of the police career of Chicago Police Captain Joseph DiLeonardi, once the city's acting police superintendent, comes in the form of word from the Chicago Tribune that Superintendent Richard Brzeczek had demoted DiLeonardi to the post of midnight shift watch commander in the high-crime Marquette Police District.

Insiders told the paper that the new position is the lowest spot to which a captain on the force can be assigned.

DiLeonardi appeared resigned to the latest twist in his career. "Well, that's the name of the game," he told the Tribune. "I'll go wherever they assign me."

Brzeczek, who had succeeded DiLeonardi as police superintendent, demoted the captain without consulting Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne. In 1979, Mayor Byrne promoted DiLeonardi from deputy superintendent to acting superintendent, saying he had a free hand to shake up the department.

He was demoted by the mayor in early 1980 however, and the two later clashed when DiLeonardi alleged that two mayoral aides had approached him on behalf of First Ward Committeeman John D'Arco, a reputed associate of crime syndicate figures. The captain alleged that the two former top Byrne aides, William Griffin and Michael Brady, had demanded the ouster of William Duffy as head of the department's organized crime unit.

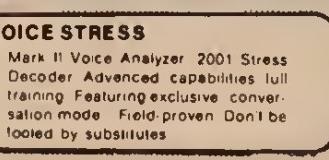
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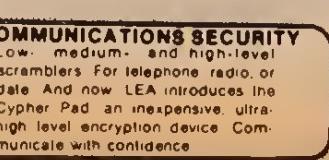


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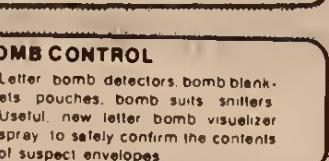

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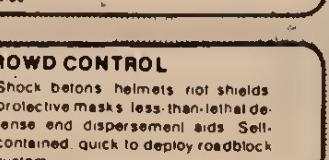

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SUPREME COURT BRIEFS

By AVERY ELI OKIN



The Supreme Court of the United States thrives on tradition. Throughout the Court's 191-year history very few of the many traditions have found their way into the codified Federal statutes, the United States Code. One that did, Title 28 U.S.C. §42, mandates that the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices must, in addition to their other duties, be designated as circuit justices. In that capacity the individual Justice may grant stays of execution and stays of enforcement of judgments of the Court of Appeals for that particular circuit pending further action by the full Supreme Court.

Acting in his capacity as circuit justice for the Ninth Circuit, Justice Rehnquist issued an in-chambers opinion which may have significant ramifications for police officers nationwide. That opinion, as well as relevant cases appearing on the Court's docket, are reviewed below.

Police Use of Force

Less than one week before the start of the 1981-82 term, Associate Justice Rehnquist granted a stay of an order by the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which had the effect of allowing Los Angeles police officers to utilize choke-holds in situations that are not life-threatening.

The present case originated over four years ago when an officer of the Los Angeles Police Department arrested a defendant. Although the officer was neither afraid for his life nor in danger of serious bodily harm, he utilized a choke-hold, also known as the stranglehold, to make the arrest.

On February 7, 1977, a complaint was filed which alleged that the use of the choke-hold by the police was unconstitutional. The complaint requested the U.S. District Court to issue an injunction to prevent Los Angeles police officers from using choke-holds in situations that were not life-threatening. Ruling against the defendant, the District Court granted partial summary judgment for the City of Los Angeles.

An appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit resulted in a reversal of the District Court's decision, reported as *Lyons v. City of Los Angeles*, 615 F. 2d 1243. Writing at page 1246, the appellate court found that the defendant had standing to challenge the police tactic even though there was no indication that he would ever be subjected to a choke-hold again by reason of an arrest by Los Angeles police officers.

In addition, the Court of Appeals determined that the request for injunctive relief could properly be maintained. In reaching that conclusion the appellate court noted that "Lyons once had a live and active claim... if only for a period that lasted but a few seconds. That period could be described as the time between the moment he was stopped and the moment the stranglehold was applied..."

As part of its decision, the Court of Appeals remanded the case back to the District Court for further action. Prior to the District Court taking further action the City of Los Angeles petitioned the Supreme Court for certiorari. The petition for certiorari was denied in 1980, with Justices White, Powell, and Rehnquist dissenting at 449 U.S. 934.

Upon receiving the case from the appellate court, the United States District Court entered a temporary injunction, which stated: "It is ordered that defen-

dants are hereby enjoined from the use of both the carotid artery and bar arm holds under circumstances which do not threaten death or serious bodily harm." The order further established that the injunction was to remain in force until the District Court approves a police officers' training program presented to it.

It was further ordered that Los Angeles establish a requirement "that all applications of the use of the hold in question, even under the conditions permitted by this order, to wit, the death or serious bodily harm situation, be reported in writing to said defendant within 48 hours after the use of such holds." The injunction also ordered the City of Los Angeles to maintain records of the reports.

In a per curiam opinion, that is, with the court as a whole, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the preliminary injunction on August 17, 1981.

Acting in his capacity as circuit justice for the Ninth Circuit, Justice Rehnquist stayed the Court of Appeals' order affirming the District Court's injunction. He did so in the belief that since the injunction specifically declared that the choke-holds were unconstitutional except in life-threatening situations, there was a "substantial likelihood" that four members would vote for plenary review of the case. So sure was Justice Rehnquist that his colleagues would grant full plenary review to the case that he wrote in his opinion that the City of Los Angeles had until December 9, 1981, to file a timely petition for certiorari.

The immediate effect of Justice Rehnquist's action is to allow the City of Los Angeles police to utilize choke-holds in situations that are not life-threatening at least for the next several months until the Supreme Court acts on the city's petition for certiorari. (*City of Los Angeles v. Lyons*, No. A-230, in-chambers opinion announced on September 29, 1981.)

Review Granted

Arrest — Exclusion of Evidence

On the opening day of the October 1981

term, the Supreme Court granted certiorari to determine whether evidence acquired as the result of a warrantless arrest must be suppressed.

The inquiry comes in a case from the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit where a warrantless arrest was made of a forgery suspect in the doorway of his home by officers who convinced the defendant to open the door by misidentifying themselves. The Court of Appeals ruled that the officers' conduct violated the Fourth Amendment.

The question before the Court is whether the exclusionary rule requires the suppression of evidence obtained from the warrantless entry of the defendant's home that occurred prior to the Supreme Court decision in *Payton v. New York*, 445 U.S. 573 (1980). (United States v. Johnson, No. 80-1608, petition for certiorari granted October 5, 1981.)

Automobile Search and Seizure

Last month the Supreme Court granted certiorari in yet another automobile search and seizure case to reaffirm the often-announced holding that in the absence of exigent circumstances a search warrant should be obtained prior to the search of an automobile trunk and the contents found therein.

The present case, which came to the Supreme Court from the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, stood for the position that the Fourth Amendment requires the police, in the absence of exigent circumstances, to obtain a search warrant before opening a paper bag lawfully seized from the trunk of an automobile.

Among the questions being raised in this case is whether a warrantless search, based upon probable cause, of a closed but unsealed paper bag discovered in the trunk of an automobile during a lawful search is permissible under the Fourth Amendment. (United States v. Ross, No. 81-2209, petition for certiorari granted October 13, 1981.)

Appearing on the Court's Docket Search and Seizure

Three attorneys representing the State of Michigan have filed a petition for certiorari to determine if the Fourth Amendment requires the suppression of evidence where a police officer with probable cause, but without a warrant, made a brief entry onto private premises.

Last winter, the Michigan Court of Appeals had determined that an officer with probable cause to believe that a stolen snow blower was located on defendant's property had acted illegally when he entered onto the property without a warrant and discovered the snowblower in an open garage.

Before the Court in this case is the question of whether the officer's conduct is constitutionally sufficient to allow the seized evidence to be admitted into court, inasmuch as the officer acted in a good-faith belief that the entry was justified by exigent circumstances. (Michigan v. Dugan, No. 81-347, petition for certiorari filed August 24, 1981.)

Arrest

Texas Attorney General Mark White and eight other government attorneys have petitioned the Supreme Court to determine if a voluntary murder confession must be excluded from evidence because the affidavit used to secure the warrant was defective.

The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals had determined that the complaint, which stated merely the sheriff's conclu-

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New deadly force policy seen as 'desperately needed' in Michigan

Although a Michigan State University professor has testified before that state's Civil Rights Commission that a state law governing police use of deadly force is "desperately needed," it now appears unlikely that the state legislature, which is currently grappling with radical budget cuts, is likely to consider the matter before its current term expires.

Erik Beckman, a professor at the university's School of Criminal Justice, told the Civil Rights Commission that the state should enact a law that includes strict definitions of what constitutes deadly force by police officers and limits the types of violent felonies for which it may be used.

Currently, Beckman told the panel, state rules permit "tragic and senseless" shootings by police to happen. "The majority of police agencies in Michigan have no policy at all and simply rely on state law," Beckman said. "It is clear that individual police departments cannot be relied on to provide proper public safety."

Beckman is a former Orange County, California, policeman, having served there from 1962 through 1970, and has testified at numerous court proceedings as an expert witness in cases involving police administration and operations.

In an interview with Law Enforcement News, Beckman said the Michigan state law is "still so broad it hasn't kept up

with the times."

The Michigan professor said his state's statute is based on the fleeing felon law inherited from England, "when just about every crime was a felony and the penalty was death anyway."

Beckman said that now most crimes aren't felonies "but the law hasn't kept up; the law hasn't changed."

The only bill currently in the state legislature concerning deadly force by the police is Senate Bill 34, introduced by State Senator Harry Gast and currently awaiting hearings in the senate's Committee on the Judiciary.

That bill, blasted by Beckman as "worthless," would amend the state's criminal code to allow police to use deadly force when "reasonably considered necessary" by an officer if a felony has either been committed or attempted, if a suspect has attempted to resist arrest or the suspect is carrying a firearm or other deadly weapon.

"What this bill does," according to Mick Middaugh, Senator Gast's administrative assistant, "is put the case law into the law."

Middaugh said he did not foresee any possible constitutional or civil liberties problem with the senator's deadly force bill.

Critics of the bill are less charitable, however. The bill, according to Professor

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Not guilty, but mentally ill...

The insanity of the insanity defense

The last time I saw my son alive was July 9, 1980. As I said good night to him, I little knew that 14 hours later he would be dead, the victim of a violent crime, and that within 24 hours my wife and I would

PUBLIC FORUM

Commentary
By PETER J. GRIMES

be making the funeral arrangements for Michael, who, at 10 years of age, had been intentionally struck down by the driver of an automobile. Dead also would be his best friend, with whom he was playing at the time, and a high school teacher who was enjoying a day of recreation at the county park.

Within days the offender, Robert Kabolowsky, was charged with nine counts of murder and innumerable other charges which accrued during his rampage through Wantagh (N.Y.) County Park. He was remanded to the Nassau County Correctional Center, where he was held without bail to await future court proceedings and the results of psychiatric investigations. Blood tests which had been conducted at a local hospital revealed that at the time of the murders the offender "had a high percentage of THC in his blood.... THC is the active ingredient in marijuana."

Much to the surprise, shock and horror of my wife, myself and other family members and friends, not to mention the relatives and friends of the other murder victims of this tragedy, the County Court, citing the provisions of the

Criminal Procedure Law for the State of New York, held that the offender was "not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect." This plea had been recommended by the Nassau County District Attorney, according to New York State Criminal Procedure Law §220.15, prior to the County Court's acceptance of the plea. At the pretrial hearing held to determine his responsibility to stand trial, Judge Raymond Cornelius informed Kabolowsky that if he were not prosecuted criminally he would be turned over to the State Department of Mental Health for treatment. The judge then asked the accused if he fully understood these consequences, to which the defendant replied, "Yes, I talked it over with my attorney and parents and feel it is my best defense."

The offender was transferred to a New York State psychiatric hospital where he is being treated and from which he will be returned to the court for periodic review. The offender's parents, upon hearing of the outcome of their son's prosecution, were quoted in a local newspaper as saying, "We felt from the very beginning that if there was any justice, it would turn out this way." From the point of view of the victim I can assure the reader that justice has not been served.

In a research report which appeared in the American Journal of Psychiatry in March 1980, Dr. Henry J. Steadman, studying "Insanity Acquittals in New York State, 1965-1978," concluded that

"there has been a dramatic increase in the number of insanity acquittals since 1971." In a study of acquittals in the 1970's, A. Siner indicated that in New Jersey those patients acquitted for murder averaged 24.2 months of hospitalization. Based on this data it appears evident that eventual release from a psychiatric hospital will probably take place within a few years.

For years it has been my experience, first as a professor of criminal justice and now as a parent who has experienced the brutal murder of his only son, to witness time and again the abuses of the insanity defense by lawyers and forensic psychiatrists. The underlying problem with the insanity plea, according to New York State Senator Frank Padavan, "is that its successful use always ends in acquittal. The accused is then free of all sanctions except the same requirement for treatment imposed on other mentally ill individuals. Nothing stops the shrewd defendant from wielding the insanity defense, and then once hospitalized, undergoing a 'miracle cure' that leads to freedom."

The argument to amend the insanity defense is not new. In 1964 our present Chief Justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger, indicated that "perhaps we should consider abolishing what is called the 'insanity defense'; the jury would decide within the traditional framework of drawing inferences as to intent from the accused's conduct, only whether he committed the overt acts charged. I suggest this not as a new idea but to stimulate a serious debate on the subject."

In an article which appeared in Psychiatric Annals in August 1977, Dr.

Abraham L. Halpern elaborated on some of the problems of the insanity defense. Discussing "The Insanity Defense: A Juridical Anachronism," Dr. Halpern stated:

"I have for many years contended that the insanity defense should be abolished. It has degenerated to nothing more than a legalistic ploy in many cases, especially when the defense of justification is not possible. It does nothing to promote justice, damages respect for the law, sustains the sham of the 'battle of the experts' in our courtroom, and needlessly increases the cost of trying and defending allegedly mentally disordered criminals."

According to C. R. Jeffery, "Most lawyers stated they used psychiatric pools that consist of defense-minded psychiatrists. 'If a man doesn't testify the right way he is not hired,' one attorney said. Although lawyers complain about government-biased psychiatrists, they readily admit to making use of defense-biased psychiatrists."

Commenting further on the misuse of the insanity defense German and Singer note, "Frequently, the insanity defense is the result of a plea bargain. Where prosecutors and judges know that an offender will be incarcerated even if not convicted, they are more likely to tolerate, or even encourage, an insanity acquittal, thereby saving themselves both the time involved in full trial, and the risk of the defendant's release if he is not convicted."

Later in his article, Dr. Halpern cites a quotation from Rachlin which points to the insanity defense as a glaring misuse not only of the law, but of psychiatry. It

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EUROPEAN POLICING

The Law Enforcement News
Interviews

edited, with an introduction by
Michael Balton

with a Preface by
P.J. Stead

In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and Great Britain. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on Law Enforcement News, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought-provoking and controversial.

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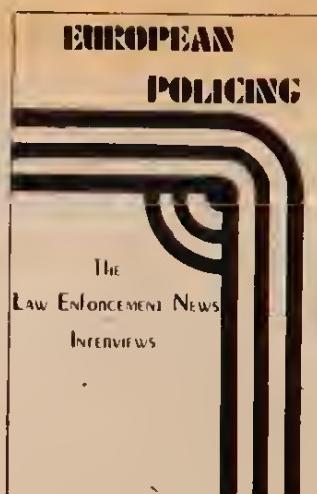
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For blacks and social justice, it's still 'the dream deferred'

For more than a century, blacks have persistently sought redress of their grievances through governmental intervention. However, for the majority, full participation in, and maximum

THE CJ MONITOR
By SLOAN T. LETMAN
and HERBERT SCOTT Jr.

benefit from America's economic, legal, and social systems has yet to be attained. While some substantial gains were made during the civil rights movement in the late 60's, those gains were of primary benefit to the black middle classes. For the greater majority of blacks, the dream remains deferred and the alienation and frustration of our contemporary society still continue. Fundamental, not incremental corrective action is needed.

Although the criminal justice system has undergone substantial change in subsequent years, one fact remains essentially the same. The system's orientation and attitudes toward its minority clients, specifically blacks, has not changed substantially.

Historically, the legislative branch of government did not intend for "equal protection under the law" to be applicable to blacks and other minorities. The framers of our Constitution counted all such individuals as being three-fifths of a person.

The judiciary also has indicated historically that blacks are not equal to whites. In the infamous Dred Scott case of 1842, the Supreme Court held that "a

black man has no rights a white man is bound to respect." This attitude prevailed throughout the Civil War, post-Reconstruction, and even beyond *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), which upheld the "separate but equal" doctrine. Although primarily concerned with transportation, this doctrine was subsequently applied to public accommodations and educational system. Although the 1954 case of *Brown v. Board of Education* represented the major assault on the "separate but equal" doctrine, in actuality Congress passed no major civil rights legislation from 1875 to 1957.

The social pathology of racism in the laws was not limited to its attitudes toward blacks. In *Johnson v. McIntosh* (1823), the Supreme Court upheld the land claims of whites who had "discovered" land occupied by Indians. Relative to Orientals, the picture is equally dismal. In 1854, a California court upheld a ruling denying Chinese the right to testify in court. Further, Chinese were not allowed to become naturalized citizens until 1943.

The experience of Japanese-Americans during World War II also illustrates the point. Thousands of them were involuntarily removed from their homes and jobs, and placed in detention camps without benefit of trial or even minimal due process protections. This practice was sanctioned by the Supreme Court in 1944 on the grounds of "protecting national security." As with blacks, the law in these instances was applied to insure

Continued on Page 13

Immune for years, Israel finds drug problem under its skin

By GAD J. BENSINGER

After years of apparent immunity to the world drug abuse epidemic, Israel is now experiencing its own growing drug problem.

The drug problem actually began in Israel after the Six-Day War of 1967, but heroin only appeared on the Israeli drug market in the latter half of 1975. Since that time, at least 53 Israelis have died from hard drugs, 23 in 1980 alone. The growing presence of drugs in Israel has led senior police officials to declare that there is a drug epidemic there. The retiring commander of the Tel Aviv police district recently characterized the situation as the nation's number-one problem.

No exact figures exist on the number of addicts in Israel. According to the Ministry of Health and the Israeli Police, there are from 5,000 to 6,000 known addicts in the country. Shlomo Gal, Chief of Investigations at National Police Headquarters in Jerusalem, has estimated that there are no less than 100,000 Israelis who, for one reason or another, abuse drugs. According to police statistics, some 53,000 drug-related offenses are now brought before the courts every year, 10,000 of which involve minors under 16 years of age.

Hashish, the most commonly used il-

legal drug, has become fashionable in certain segments of Israeli society, and many young people are believed to be experimenting with this drug. The police have taken to blaming the "permissive atmosphere in Israeli society" for the prevalence of the drug.

Hashish is smuggled into the country from Lebanon, Jordan and Sinai. In recent months, the Israeli police intercepted a 173-kilo shipment of hashish smuggled ashore in the Gaza Strip. Yet in spite of that seizure, police assume that at least 200 kilos actually reached shore.

The Israeli police are also fighting a heroin plague, and have established a special unit at National Police Headquarters in Jerusalem to wage this war.

Prior to 1979, most of the heroin that reached Israel was either Mexican or Asian. Since 1980, however, the much more potent Turkish heroin has been smuggled in. The Israeli police have had some success in confiscating heroin smuggled in from Turkey. For example, in March of this year, with the cooperation of Interpol, the police captured four key figures in the Tel Aviv underworld who were suspected of smuggling into the country the largest amount of heroin ever seized in the Tel Aviv police district.

Last August, police arrested a couple



returning from a pleasure cruise in the Mediterranean. The couple carried 1,200 grams of heroin from Turkey, one of the cruise ship's ports of call.

Hard drugs are used primarily in the underworld, which has become quite well organized in Israel. The Israeli police tend to dismiss any comparison between organized crime in Israel and the United States, although senior police officials admit that criminals in Israel have organized to obtain, process and distribute drugs.

Drug-trafficking activities have involved violent acts, with rival drug dealers blown up, businesses bombed and witnesses killed. Last year, for example, in the Jaffa police subdistrict, which includes the southern part of Tel Aviv, 11 persons were killed by booby-trapped cars blown up by rival underworld figures.

Since the demand for drugs in Israel far exceeds supply, the profits are extremely high. The scarcity and high cost of drugs

have pushed many addicts into criminal activity to support their expensive habits, a trend very much supported by official police statistics of crimes against persons and property. Officials recorded a 40 percent rise in murders and a 50 percent rise in robberies in 1980 over the previous year.

Efforts are underway in Israel to deal with the drug problem outside the criminal justice system. Israel's Ministry of Justice has issued regulations to divert first- and second-time juvenile drug offenders from the courts. Such offenders are referred by the police to the Juvenile Probation Service in the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, and to school counselors. In Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, drop-in centers have been established to help teenagers caught using illegal drugs. Some activities are aimed at solving social problems in the homes and the schools that may lead teenagers to turn to drugs.

Examining the police, Italian style:

World police leaders hash out human rights issues

MESSINA, Italy, October 14 — Police officials from 31 countries met in this small Italian town on the coast of Sicily to address the issue of policing in the 80's as part of the Fourth International Course on Police, sponsored by the Center of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies in Messina and the Italian government.

While the conference focused primarily on criminological, legal and technological aspects of policing, an underlying theme of the conference was of the police and human rights. Giuseppe Guarneri, from the Council of Europe and Strasbourg, told the gathering that "it is clear that it is not easy to strike the right balance between the state's duties and powers in this field and individual basic human rights. The increase in the tasks of the state and the complexity of social rela-

tionships imposes new obligations on the police in modern society."

Guarneri, who served with the United Nations in the early 1970's, also spoke about the human rights of the police officer. "A special relationship exists between the man in uniform and the state," Guarneri said, maintaining that there are two views with respect to this issue. The first he termed the authoritarian view, while the second he referred to as the humanitarian view.

The authoritarian view expects the police officer to follow all orders without question, while the humanitarian view, Guarneri said, "starts from the premise that members of the police are human beings and that all human beings are endowed with certain inalienable rights."

"Certainly limitations on these rights are sometimes necessary in the interests

of society as a whole," he continued, "but such limitations are only justified insofar as they are strictly necessary in the public interest and established by general consent — which, in a democratic society, means that they must be established by law."

Although there was general agreement with much of Guarneri's remarks, it became obvious in group sessions that not all representatives were in complete sympathy with his views. Several delegates within the English-language group questioned the rights of individuals within the society as a legitimate concern, especially where terrorism might be involved. Some delegates argued that extraordinary measures might be necessary in order to combat such forms of lawlessness.

Chief John Alderson, of the England's Devon and Cornwall Constabulary, addressed the role of the police in the 1980's by pointing out that social change brings instability. "Many countries are in the process of change," he said, "and government will either place greater responsibility on police with regard to social control or it must try to decentralize and depend more on community control."

"Order is going to be impossible in the older, traditional meaning of the word," he continued.

Alderson, who has been critical of the police handling of the recent riots in Britain, maintained that the police must learn to "manage" conflict, and must be able to identify differences in the various forms of disorder they confront.

He went on to define seven specific forms of disorder: political-ideological; social issues; morality issues; religious issues; racial issues; anti-police issues, and disorder for its own sake. Each of these requires a different form of involvement and management by police, he said, noting that the police cannot countenance attacks on the constitution or elected officials and must take strong ac-

tion to prevent injury and destruction of property. However, the police cannot crush dissent over social issues and in such forms of protest must play a much different role.

With respect to racial disorders, Alderson suggested that the police must be sensitive to images, and recognize that the success of their efforts may well depend upon their rhetoric.

The program for the course was viewed by most delegates as a step forward from previous years. Assistant Chief Constable Brian Morgan, also from the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary, praised the use of the group structure format which, he said "made it possible to work with a smaller number of persons, and therefore to address issues in greater depth."

The two-week program concluded with a visit to Rome where delegates met with representatives of the *Carabinieri* and the *Guardia di Finanza* and observed the operations of these agencies. The theme for next year's Fifth International Course was announced as "The Police, Media, and the Public," in acknowledgement of the growing importance of the mass media and local communities in the ability of the police to effectively control crime and promote public safety.

Coming Up in LEN:

An interview with
"the most beleaguered
police chief in America,"
Miami's Kenneth Harms

You'll say you saw it in
Law Enforcement News

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Attorney Giacomo Barletta holds forth before a multi-national audience at the recent Fourth International Course on Police, in Sicily.

Post mortem for LEAA

An interview with Charles Rogovin, former head of LEAA and

LEN: Can you give us a little insight into what the structure of LEAA was like at its inception?

ROGOVIN: The agency under the statute had a broad range of missions, and was organized really to do two basic things. First and most important was to distribute Federal monies in two ways to states and, derivatively, to units of government at county and city levels. These were the so-called block grants which moved essentially on a population formula basis, as well as a small proportion — 15 percent of that money — to go in categorical grants, or discretionary grants, if you will, as determined by the agency. That was one wing of the house. The other wing of the house was the research arm, which is now known as the National Institute of Justice, in those days known as the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Those are the two component or constituent elements of the agency.

A third activity of the agency, very important to one component of criminal justice, was the Law Enforcement Education Program — LEEP — which in my view supported a lot of worthwhile men and some women in the law enforcement community in their efforts to achieve college educations. It's one of the things that I think was important and, of course, of which I've been somewhat critical, which we may get into later.

In terms of what I think is an implication of your question, there was no experience at the Federal level with anything that approached the ambitious objective of the LEAA program. There was no concentration of wisdom in the Federal establishment about how to improve criminal justice. There are no real counterparts to the local and state agencies of criminal justice at the Federal level. Their roles at the Federal level are very different, the quality and nature of their investigative capabilities are very different, and frankly there was just no experience. Beyond that, there was very little, if any real experience in attempting to research into criminal justice problems, so it was a brand new ball game with a lot of — unfortunately in my judgment — unrealistic expectations about what this new Federal money was going to do about crime and about criminal justice. In that respect I think it's important to point out that there were really at least two primary thrusts to this program as it was viewed by the people who created it. Some thought this was the new answer to the problem of crime in America, and others saw it as an opportunity

to create reforms in the system or systems of criminal justice throughout the 50 states. Now frankly, those objectives are not necessarily consistent: they're not necessarily inconsistent either. But there was a simplistic — in my judgment — view by many about how much and how fast crime was going to be impacted in this country.

LEN: From 1965, though, until LEAA was created by the Safe Streets Act, there was an Office of Law Enforcement Assistance and under its jurisdiction the report "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" came out and all of the task force reports evolved. These are still considered classics by a lot of people in the field, and of course they were startling when they came out in the late 60's. Did this give you any kind of direction or guidance in terms of where you were going to go with LEAA?

ROGOVIN: Let me reference some of the things you just said. The President's crime commission, which was constituted in '65, worked in parallel with the tiny agency called the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. They were separate and distinct enterprises, however. The President's crime commission was, obviously, a Presidential commission, known as the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The Office of Law Enforcement Assistance was a very small activity. I think at its height it didn't

most of that money, Congress had determined that it was to be done essentially on a 50-state, population basis, and subdivided in each state on something similar. So the bulk of the money moved on a kind of automatic, non-discretionary basis. But the discretionary money, which was 15 percent of the "block grant" money, was a substantial amount. The research money did not grow at anything resembling the same rate, which I still contend was unfortunate.

Overall, I testified before a Congressional subcommittee a number of years ago that I believed that the program had been force-fed too much money too quickly, that there was very little real capability in the states to absorb money at those levels, and I say that for several reasons. Not because the people involved weren't of good will, but because there were no traditions of systemwide planning for change. There was, frankly, very little experience in making change with substantial amounts of money, and I think that a lot of that money didn't serve much in the way of useful purpose. On the other hand, some of it went for some very good things.

Where I think there was — and I continue to believe this to be true — a major defect in the program, and I put some of this blame with the Congress, there was no real effort made, even into the third and fourth years of the program, to determine how to evaluate the impact of this kind of money, and how to evaluate the impact of

'Criminal justice is a very unsystematic process at best, and that really hasn't changed substantially since the advent and now the apparent termination of LEAA.'

have much more than \$7 million to make grants to improve the response of the police, the various problems and so on.

The reports which I think you appropriately characterized as quite useful, very important and, to use your words, "classics" — since I was responsible for one of those task force reports I am complimented — those reports did, to a certain degree, lay out some direction, surface some problems, and make certain recommendations about things that subsequently LEAA and its constituent agencies in each of the 50 states could very well address. Obviously there were some recommendations about revisions in the police service in this country, which I think were, in fact, followed up, law enforcement education, for example, being one of those. There were challenges to much of the mythology about policing, as well as prosecution and the courts, which I think could well have been followed up. So in the sense that they presented some sort of directions and guidance they were useful, that is the task force reports from the President's crime commission.

But even that groundbreaking work did not, as far as I'm convinced, really reflect the unbelievable complexity of the problem of trying to make change in criminal justice systems in this country. Even today, as you and I, who are kind of long in the tooth in the criminal justice business, can acknowledge, there's very little that is systematic about criminal justice anywhere in America, in any state or at the Federal level. And while the phrase is a very useful one — the criminal justice system — most recognize it to be a very unsystematic process at best, and that really hasn't changed substantially in the years since the creation of the President's crime commission, since its reporting in 1967, and since the advent, and now the apparent termination of LEAA, between 1969 and 1980. That isn't to say that there have not been certain useful things that have taken place. By no means; there have been many, but far less than its most avid supporters thought was going to take place.

LEN: In terms of funding, you indicated before that the funding for the first three or four fiscal years for LEAA amounted to something in the neighborhood of \$700 million, and it must be an astronomical effort just to allocate that funding...

ROGOVIN: I think, in fact, within the first four or five calendar years of the LEAA program, as you point out, the budget went from something like \$63 million to close to \$800 million. In terms of the formula for allocating

the new kinds of programming that were undertaken. One of the great losses, I think, one of the great tragedies is the failure in the non-use of some of the research money to sophisticate our techniques for evaluating change efforts. We still don't know much about how to do that, or do it very well.

LEN: Essentially, though, you're telling me that LEAA really has taken a bad rap for something that really was out of their hands. For example, if you give money to the states under block grant conditions, essentially that money was out of your hands entirely.

ROGOVIN: Well, it was out of the hands of the Federal agency except — and the exception is a big one; it's like when the fellow says "but," that's when you ought to listen very hard. LEAA had the authority to demand that the states, who had to file a comprehensive plan of change each year, LEAA had the authority to demand some sophistication in the way that these change efforts were going to be evaluated. Now it would have been ironic for LEAA to be making demands about sophisticated evaluation techniques when it didn't do anything itself to give the states the knowledge about how to evaluate better. And despite protestations on the part of some of my successors in the administrator's job, and there is a long line following me, or there was, nobody really committed funds to doing that. So in one sense LEAA is to blame for not having better developed approaches to evaluation, and derivatively, failing to demand of the states that they do effective evaluation.

However, you're a sophisticated guy and I think most of your readers will be such, there is an obvious awareness that when this money was available, if you started talk about "research" with it, which is what evaluation in part appears to be, people were demanding action; these kinds of activities would have been condemned as mere studies. You've heard that kind of rhetoric. I think it's unfortunate that the agency didn't resist that kind of criticism and say "To hell with it, we've got to commit this kind of money to make certain that ultimately we know what, if anything, makes a difference and why it makes a difference." But we didn't do that.

LEN: There has been some movement along the road to evaluation over the last several years, but how has LEAA improved, let's say from the time you left through the 70's?

ROGOVIN: I don't think that there was a particularly substantial improvement in the performance of the agency, at least with respect to the kinds of issues I've

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He was the first president and managing director of the Police Foundation in Washington, D.C., and has been a fellow at the Institute of Politics at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

A graduate of Wesleyan University and of Columbia University's law school, Rogovin is a member of the American Bar Association's Advisory Committee on the Police Function and of its Special Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. He is also a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Panel on Crime Prevention and Control.

He has served as a policy adviser to the Committee on Economic Development, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and provincial Inquiring Commissions in Ontario and Quebec, Canada. He has testified before numerous state and Federal legislative hearings and has served as a consultant to the Joint Public Safety Committee of the Massachusetts State Legislature on a proposed reorganization of the state's public safety agencies and functions.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Robert McCormack.

A and the Police Foundation

just raised. I think that what was happening, in fact, was that there was an increasing sophistication on the part of the states over time, and some of them became more aware of the need to try and determine "What the devil are we doing, and if we're doing something that works, why is it working?" I don't see that LEAA was playing that kind of a leadership role. I think, in fact, LEAA was hard put to keep up with the ever-increasing demands that Congress was putting on it in terms of categorizing the activity to which the Federal money should have been put. From a program which at its inception said, "We are confident of the ability of the states, or of the future ability to carry out these responsibilities, we're going to give the money in block grants," Congress increasingly began to put demands on the agency about doing certain things with the money. Congress always reflects this kind of ambivalence; it giveth with one hand and taketh away with the other. So I think that in fairness to the agency, it was constantly being battered from pillar to post by new Congressional demands without ever being able to get its feet firmly planted, and at the same period of time being forced to try and digest substantial amounts of money that it wasn't capable of handling.

LEN: During that period of time, from the 70's on, what do you feel was the most significant impact that LEAA had either on law enforcement or on the criminal justice "system" as a whole?

ROGOVIN: Well, as you are probably aware, I have a powerful and longstanding interest in law enforcement institutions. I think that if you were to press me and say "What do you think is one of the most dramatic things that's emerged or did emerge during that period in American policing," my answer would be a grudgingly but nevertheless real willingness to examine much of the cherished mythology. I really do believe that police officers at all ranks began to seriously, and for the first time, think about many of the shibboleths or myths that have prevailed in the policing business. I'm primarily thinking about the urban police, obviously.

Secondly, I think there emerged a recognition of the phenomenal quality that is present in the personnel in law enforcement in this country. I don't mean every person is terrific. What I mean, however, is that there was a substantial level of quality on the part of many of the officers in American policing which had gone unrecognized, and when this surfaced, I think it was very important. If you say, "Well, were there dramatic, new, successful anticrime tactics or strategies," no. I am the first to suggest that there's a very real question about how much the police can and could do about crime anyway. I think there were some important developments. The police themselves finally began to say, "Hey, there are some things we can do about some crimes, and those things we can do better. Let's focus on what we can do and how we can do them better. And there are some things, very frankly, we can't do a hell of a lot about." That's A. B. the cops came to what I think is a more realistic understanding of the enormous range of responsibilities they have that have nothing to do with crime, that they're going to continue to have to have, and deal with in this country.

Three, I think there were significantly enhanced efforts at improving the quality of training for officers to go into service. Four, I mentioned earlier, I think a lot of officers went to school. I have some problems in trying to decide what difference that has made. I don't mean to the individual officer. A man or woman who got a college degree with government support I'm delighted for. They feel pride in themselves, obviously some education is not bad, it's good, but what difference all of that has made, I think, remains to be determined. I'm not sure that it's made a difference; I'm not convinced it hasn't.

I think there was a willingness to test a lot of approaches, new approaches, to policing. I think what we are seeing in the aftermath of this era is the emergence of a generation of increasing numbers of better police leaders. These are the things I saw in the law enforcement community of which I am persuaded LEAA had a part.

LEN: Just to digress for a moment, you were also the initial head of the Police Foundation. There you were in a different element entirely, with a Ford Foundation-funded institution which has a different kind of man-

date, I suppose, from LEAA. Did you find it easier to implement changes or get your own kind of direction in that type of environment as opposed to the governmental agency?

ROGOVIN: I don't know that it was necessarily easier. It was different. I wasn't contending with elected political interests and governmental political pressures, which are inevitable in a program of the LEAA kind. I did have to contend with differences of views amongst members of a board of directors, some of whom were equally as strong in their views as I was. Ultimately, I concluded that the direction that the board wanted to go in was not consistent with what I thought was important. You can say to me, "Well, in that respect, what the hell did you do that you thought was useful?" Some of the things that I thought were useful was a) I found out that even with private money, making change in a law enforcement agency is no easier than it is with government dollars. If I can analogize to a freight train, a police department is, in a sense, an engine of a freight train. You can only hook on so many loaded freight cars before the engine begins to spin its wheels. By that I mean you can't take on too many change efforts at the same time. Massive, multifaceted change in a police agency, in my judgment, is not possible because every change has implications. You are rocking somebody's boat, to put it in street talk, you are affecting vested interests, to use the bureaucratic or organizational development language, and those things have to be thought through.

I think the most significant thing that I believe I learned from that experience was that, left to its own devices, the police agencies of the country are less likely to be interested in and willing to and capable of making change. Unless there are a series of what could be thought of as satellites around those departments, which are contributing to a positive change momentum — let me see if I can put that in another way. I think the emergence of organizations like PERF, the Police Executive Research Forum, which represents essentially the larger police agencies with the more progressive chiefs of police — and not everybody is a flaming liberal, I don't mean that, but more progressive in the idea sense — are very important because they create both an enterprise in which there is a kind of support for things that progressives want to try to do and create and maintain a positive interest in making change efforts, not for the sake of change but for the sake of improvement. Those kinds of groups, I think, are very important. I think that the small group, the Police Management Association, which seeks to identify the middle-level

'LEAA was constantly being battered by new Congressional demands and at the same time being forced to try and digest money it wasn't capable of handling.'

people who are going to be the ultimate leaders in policing, is very important because it helps nurture future police leadership.

So one of the things that I'm persuaded is useful in the Police Foundation experience is that there was a chance to build some of these external groups which can maintain a positive pressure for change in the right directions upon the law enforcement agencies. But change is a very, very complicated activity, and particularly so in policing. I think it's much easier to make changes in prosecution, for example, than it is in policing. It's a much narrower enterprise.

LEN: Around the time that LEAA and the Police Foundation were getting off the ground, there was also change in terms of the United States Supreme Court. The Warren Court was in from '53 to '69 and then Burger took over as Chief Justice, with, apparently, a different kind of feeling in the criminal justice area. For example, the Chief Justice's speech before the American Bar Association earlier this year came up with some pretty tough recommendations in terms of building more prisons, restricting the exclusionary rule and so forth. The Attorney General's task force on violent crime also made their number one recommendation the construction of more prison space. Are we sensing a change? It seems that perhaps the Federal Government



has given up on law enforcement as being the best way to go in terms of social control. Would that be accurate?

ROGOVIN: To the extent that the corrections component, which, of course, incorporates prisons, is a part of the criminal justice process, the fact that they're talking about new resources for building prisons suggests at least that as to that aspect of the criminal justice mechanism there's an interest. I think there are several things. One, this country and its legislators particularly, and also its executive leaders, look for solutions in the short run to problems that are not amenable to short run solutions. You're not going to change the nature of crime overnight, and 10 years is really overnight in a historical sense.

Secondly, I think much of the departure from the Warren Court years is rhetorical, because in a substantive sense, for instance the exclusionary rule — I happen to be an opponent of the exclusionary rule personally and professionally. I don't think it serves its purpose, the theory being that it was going to deter improper police conduct, and I think that that kind of a sanction doesn't make any sense when what it does is to free people who are patently guilty of the offense on what I regard as a technicality. However, before I beat that point to death, in the absence of other sanctions — which, by the way, the Chief Justice has suggested we ought to be develop-

ing and has been suggesting for a number of years (with which I also agree) — the exclusionary rule has served a purpose. But as the horror that it's supposed to be, it operates in a very, very tiny proportion of the cases that actually move through the criminal justice system anyway. It's just like the *Mapp* decision way back, when the exclusionary rule was articulated, it's like the *Miranda* decision, over which police administrators and many others were wringing their hands. Most guys, if they're going to confess, they'll confess anyway, even with the warnings. So the actual impact of these decisions is relatively minor in terms of effect in a system sense. It's very important in terms of a heinous crime where the criminal is excused or let off because of the way the rule operates. But these decisions are often maligned far beyond their real significance.

Secondly, the direction for building more prisons and warehousing more people is a very real one. People are saying that they're scared. The years between '69 and '81 were not particularly productive in terms of crime reduction. People are afraid not of white-collar or organized crime; they're afraid of violent street crime. And if in their view the only way to protect them is to keep those criminals off the streets from committing crimes, they're prepared to put them in the jails —

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'There's very little sense that anything this country has been able to do about violent crime has worked, except to take the criminals off the street and lock them up. But I'm not sure when the costs are driven home that people will want to pursue it.'

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maybe. They're prepared to put them in the jails, but are they prepared to pay the tax costs? That's another issue.

It's very interesting for the task force on violent crime to talk about increased prisons at the time when the President is recommending increased cuts in Federal appropriations. Where is the money going to come from? I don't know if the taxpayers are going to be prepared at the state levels to put up the money necessary to build, and maintain, new prisons. That remains to be seen when it goes to popular referendums or bond issues or whatever else it will take to do that job.

But the point is, people are frightened. There's very little sense that anything this country has been able to do about violent crime has worked, except to take the criminals off the street and lock them up. So I think it's a perfectly logical and perfectly understandable reaction, but I'm not sure when the costs are driven home that people will be serious to want to pursue it.

The real tragedy, I think, inherent in this movement is the failure in the world of corrections in this country to better know how to deal with offenders of the kind that frighten people. We put a lot of money into corrections in the 70's. California, which was in the vanguard of prison and correctional reform efforts, abandoned in the middle 70's any hope that they could rehabilitate violent criminals.

LEN: Dr. Marvin Wolfgang recently said in a news article that he is against the concept of rehabilitation on the basis of the fact that there isn't a single program that has been successful. On the other hand, people in corrections maintain that we really never tried rehabilitation, in the sense that we haven't devoted the amount of money that would be necessary. How does this strike you?

ROGOVIN: I think that there is merit, to a degree, in what some of the correctionaries say about how fair our efforts were to really give rehabilitation a try. I'm a very pragmatic man, however, and their day is over. Nobody that I can visualize is going to be prepared to allocate money for new rehabilitation programming, given the failures of what was done before. And I must say that I'm not totally persuaded about that view. Enormous amounts of money were poured into California particularly, probably the most modern approaches to penology and corrections that I was aware of in the 60's and 70's, and they can't point to anything that was useful, as Dr. Wolfgang points out. Consequently, I just don't see that anybody's going to be willing to try that all over again. Certainly not at the levels that are being proposed as what we really should have spent, because there's not that kind of money around. Hence, I think the only thing that's going to happen is either the population of violent criminals is going to level off and decline, and that may begin to reduce the amount of violent crime about which people are frightened in this country, or this trend toward new and bigger prisons, despite the groups like NCCD [National Council on Crime and Delinquency] and others, is really going to be carried forward and people may be willing to pay the price for a sense of security. People, often during the 70's, were prepared to pay tax dollars for increased police "protection"; they found out that buying additional officers really didn't buy them much in the way of crime control. They may now say, "Okay, we'll try prisons, because if we lock them up and keep them off the streets they can't hurt us." I don't know. I think it remains to be seen whether people are willing to pay those costs.

LEN: President Reagan made a criminal justice policy speech to the IACP chiefs in New Orleans, and used much of the rhetoric that Chief Justice Burger used in his ABA address and that the task force on violent crime used. However, he neglected to talk about money at all at that meeting, which disappointed a number of the chiefs present. Where is the criminal justice system going without Federal funds for at least the foreseeable future, and what is your opinion of the eventual demise of LEAA?

ROGOVIN: Let me take the second question first. I think LEAA is dead. I don't think there's any question about it's being terminal; it is dead. Legislatively, it's gone. What remains is the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the research arm, and it's open to question what will happen in next year's appropriation round as to both of those elements. I think the statistics will probably be

maintained, because this country is statistics-nuts anyway, and people will want to be able to measure things, in numbers terms anyway.

How far the research program is going to go next year is open to question. It's a very tiny program, as you know, but any millions can be saved because [Budget Director David] Stockman and those people who want to cut the budget are looking for any pockets of money. It's conceivable but I think somewhat unlikely that they'll abolish the research arm. I think it will continue but at a fairly minimal level of support.

As far as what the agencies in criminal justice do, I think they're now down between the rock and the hard place. I think the quality leadership has to say to itself, "Where do we begin to squeeze?" Quality leadership has to say, "How do we increase productivity?" I think the police unions are going to have to demonstrate a much greater responsibility in terms of what their demands are going to be and what their willingness to cooperate with management is going to be in the interest of increased productivity.

This is not a happy era for agencies of criminal justice, be they police, prosecutors or anybody else. I think that costs are going to have to be cut, I think that the public is going to have to start making some hard choices in terms of what kinds of services they're going to continue not only to expect but to demand from their police particularly. After all, the police are the biggest consumers of the criminal justice dollars, as we know, and most of that is in personnel costs. People are going to

have to start saying, "We're satisfied with fewer, lesser quality services" as the cuts come. I think it's going to be a test of the ingenuity, the imagination, the dedication of police leadership in this country. I focus on the police, again, for the reason that they're the biggest consumers, but I think the same is true of the prosecutors. I think we are overall going to have to start making some hard choices about what kinds of matters we are prepared to put through the criminal justice process.

LEN: Most of the focus that we have on the police since the mid-60's emanated from the civil disorders that took place during that time and also from the rising crime rate. Do you see anything that's going to refocus the attention on the police in the criminal justice system?

ROGOVIN: Well, I think if the implication is that the focus has switched from the police, I think it's erroneous. I think the citizen interest, the non-criminal justice-involved citizen, his or her interest focuses on the police. They don't see lawyers and judges and corrections people as of importance to them. Their lives are influenced, they believe, by what the police do. So I don't think there's been any diminution in interest in the police. I think there's an increasing level of concern about "What the hell are those people out there doing to protect me?" That's where the police are going to be called increasingly into account for what they do or don't do — I think, by the way, not unreasonably to account, because the public doesn't recognize that there's only so much the police can do about crime.

Ever-hot one-officer car issue simmers in NYC as city, union reach impasse

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Kolender said the criteria included "if 60 percent of the calls in that beat are the kind of a call where you would normally send two cars anyway, then you would have two people in a car. Then you talk about travel time, the time that it takes for the officer to get to the call, you look at the amount of times that an officer may be injured in that area."

Noting that his department currently has approximately 70 percent of its police cars staffed with one officer, Kolender claimed that studies throughout the country have shown that one-officer cars are not more dangerous than cars with two people in them.

The International Union of Police Associations said in a prepared statement at the time the San Diego study was released that "while we welcome the contribution that research can make in assisting us to make wise choices in allocation of valuable police resources, we nevertheless feel that one study in one city does not answer the question fully of relative efficiency. As union leaders, we would be remiss in our responsibility to the public and our members if we did not urge chiefs and city officials to interpret the findings cautiously."

IUPA president Edward Kiernan recently told Law Enforcement News that he would be opposed to one-officer patrol cars in high crime areas of New York. "It all boils down to the safety of the officer," Kiernan said. "Everything else you can negotiate."

He said that in high crime areas it was much safer and more economical to have two officers riding in a car together to a scene, "than having two separate units and hoping that they both show up."

Kolender said the police union in San Diego "has been asking for more two-person cars," but he added that the union's contention that one-officer cars are not as safe is not based on any criteria. He said the calls for additional two-man cars became more heated after the recent deaths of two San Diego Police officers, although Kolender said that case involved "two officers together."

In Minneapolis, the decision to switch from exclusively two-officer patrol cars to a mix of two- and one-officer staffing was made in April 1980 by Chief Anthony Bouza.

Bouza defended his decision in a recent interview, claiming "there's no way to answer the calls with all two-officer cars. It constitutes monstrous featherbedding, and if the public safety comes first, you have to have a mix of one- and two-officer cars."

The Minneapolis chief said his department now has an approximately even split between one- and two-person

cars, and that he lets his commanders determine what the mix should be in each precinct. He said he does require, however, that all calls be answered and that each precinct should have at least some of their cars staffed with one officer.

Bouza's decision to institute the mix of one- and two-officer cars has not gone without intense resistance from union officials in his city either. On August 25, 1981, Minneapolis Police Officer Richard P. Miller was killed on duty while driving in a one-man patrol car. Bouza says the death provoked the "most acerbic imaginable exchanges," with the union calling for a moratorium on one-person cars, and threatening to picket the chief's offices and home.

"They brought me right to the brink," Bouza said. "I said I would adopt the moratorium on one-officer patrols when the union could assure me that they had implemented a moratorium on citizen needs."

Texas oilmen band together to fight plague of 'rustlers'

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saying the Rangers and other investigators are "out there chasing bull elephants with fly swatters. The petro pirates are running over them with impunity."

A 1980 TIPRO study estimated that anywhere from \$10 million to \$50 million worth of equipment and oil are stolen in Texas each year. But North Texas Oil's Haywood says "that estimate is a year old."

"Since that time," Haywood noted, "the number of calls coming in on the hot line have made it clear that the theft of oil is much, much more than anyone would have imagined six months ago. We're beginning to realize that many, many millions of dollars worth is being stolen."

When rancher Jimmy Van Winkle of Wilson County suspected last year that his oil was being stolen, he spent \$30,000 to hire his own Pinkerton detectives and attorneys to protect his investment.

Van Winkle said he never suspected the thefts until some potential buyers from Maryland suggested that his four wells should be producing more than the 80 barrels a day he was claiming for them. He is now suing the Petrolia Oil Company of Birmingham, Michigan, and Associated Services Inc. of Pearsall, Texas, for the \$360,000 worth of oil he says were stolen over three years.

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C 1697	Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	\$12.00	C-377	Investigator	\$8.00	C-1467	Security Officer	\$8.00
C 1698	Assistant Deputy Warden	\$12.00	C-378	Investigator Inspector	\$8.00	C-2211	Security Police Officer (USPS)	\$8.00
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C-90	Border Patrol Inspector	\$8.00	C-1329	Jail Matron	\$8.00	C 2525	Senior Bay Constable	\$10.00
C 1973	Border Patrolman	\$8.00	C-1331	Jail Training Supervisor	\$10.00	C 2529	Senior Building Guard	\$10.00
C 1111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant	\$10.00	C-1332	Jailer Clerk	\$8.00	C 2265	Senior Campus Security Officer	\$10.00
C 95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer	\$8.00	C-449	License Investigator	\$8.00	C 2070	Senior Capital Police Officer	\$10.00
C 2295	Building Guard	\$8.00	C-2288	License Investigator (Spanish Speaking)	\$10.00	C 2422	Senior Compliance Investigator	\$10.00
C 2260	Campus Security Officer	\$10.00	C-442	Lieutenant, Police Department	\$10.00	C-710	Senior Court Officer	\$12.00
C 2261	Campus Security Officer I	\$10.00	C-486	Medical Examiner	\$14.00	C-1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff	\$10.00
C 1700	Campus Security Officer II	\$10.00	C-488	Medical Officer	\$14.00	C-2038	Senior Detective Investigator	\$10.00
C 208	Campus Security Officer Trainee	\$8.00	C-489	Medical Officer (Departmental)	\$14.00	C-2520	Senior Drug Abuse Educator	\$12.00
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C 121	Caplain, Police Department	\$12.00	C-1600	Narcotics Investigator	\$10.00	C 2512	Senior Identification Specialist	\$10.00
C 2423	Chief Compliance Investigator	\$10.00	C-1378	Narcotics Security Assistant	\$10.00	C 2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer	\$10.00
C 1173	Chief Deputy Sheriff	\$10.00	C-2245	Paralegal Aide	\$8.00	C 1010	Senior Investigator	\$10.00
C 2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	\$10.00	C-1688	Park Patrolman	\$8.00	C 2531	Senior Narcotics Investigator	\$12.00
C 1401	Chief Investigator	\$10.00	C-572	Parking Enforcement Agent	\$8.00	C-793	Senior Parking Enforcement Agent	\$10.00
C 2148	Chief of Police	\$12.00	C-1063	Parking Meter Attendant	\$8.00	C 2466	Senior Parole Officer	\$10.00
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C 1185	Chief Security Officer	\$10.00	C-594	Police Cadet	\$10.00	C 2449	Senior Security Officer	\$10.00
C 1591	Chief Special Investigator	\$12.00	C-639	Police Clerk	\$8.00	C 1589	Senior Special Investigator	\$10.00
C 1203	Commissioner of Correction	\$12.00	C-1947	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	\$10.00	C 725	Senior Special Officer	\$10.00
C 1200	Commissioner of Police	\$12.00	C-2256	Police Dispatcher	\$8.00	C 732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority	\$10.00
C 2421	Compliance Investigator	\$10.00	C-1383	Police Inspector	\$8.00	C 733	Sergeant, Police Department	\$10.08
C 1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Education Program	\$10.00	C-1939	Police Officer	\$12.00	C 794	Sheriff	\$10.00
C 165	Correction Captain	\$10.00	C-2441	Police Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept. (LAPD)	\$8.00	C 1060	Special Agent, FBI	\$10.00
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C 956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	\$8.00	C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)	\$10.00	C 1588	Special Investigator	\$8.00
C-166	Correction Lieutenant	\$10.00	C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD)	\$10.00	C 749	Special Officer	\$8.00
C 1219	Correction Major	\$8.00	C-595	Police Patrolman	\$8.00	C 1692	State Policewoman	\$8.00
C 167	Correction Officer (Men)	\$8.00	C-596	Police Surgeon	\$14.00	C 757	State Trooper	\$8.00
C 168	Correction Officer (Women)	\$8.00	C-597	Police Trainee	\$8.00	C 1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	\$12.00
C 957	Correction Officer Trainee	\$8.00	C-598	Policewoman	\$8.00	C 1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer	\$10.00
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Running hard on the crime issue:

New York mayor pushes for more judges, jail space

Although he has snared both the Republican and Democratic lines in his bid for reelection, New York City Mayor Edward Koch is campaigning hard on the issue of crime in the city as a key to helping him govern that city during his second term.

At a recent appearance before the Citizen's Crime Commission of New York, Koch admitted that crime is perceived as the city's number one problem, but he cited FBI statistics showing that the rate of violent crime had declined "steadily" for the last several months in New York, compared with similar time periods for the previous year.

The New York Daily News reported that a check of official statistics for the city from May through August of 1981 revealed that murders had declined from 612 to 572, rapes from 1,486 to 1,417, robberies from 36,208 to 35,736 and aggravated assaults from 17,396 to 16,542.

Knoxville chief, female officers split hairs over equality in grooming regulations

Continued from Page 3

ladies who wear their hair down over their collar, and while we don't approve for safety reasons, we don't take any actions or issue any rulings that they cut it."

She said that while she did not believe the Knoxville order constituted any act of harassment on the police chief's part, she did not agree with Chief Marshall's contention that Federal law and guidelines required the same policy about hair length for both men and women in the department.

"Our main push about hair is to have it neat," Major Mullen said. "If we have a uniformed officer who's got hair down below his shoulders, that does not meet

compared with the same time period in 1980.

The mayor also disputed claims that the Big Apple was the nation's crime capital, saying, "New York is not the crime capital in America. St. Louis is. We're ninth down on the list according to the FBI index." He called New York "basically a safe city," but admitted, "we have an escalating crime problem."

Koch said that the solution to the city's crime problem lies in having speedy trials and having convicts know that there will be certainty of punishment. "We don't have either of those now," Koch said, adding that he hoped to get more judges for the city when the state's legislature reconvenes in January.

Arguing that there is currently not enough room in the prison system for convicted criminals, the mayor pushed for passage of the \$500 million prison bond referendum on the state's ballot in November. He lambasted the opposition

of good government groups to the jail proposal as "outrageous" and "un-understandable," stating that those groups' contention that the jail proposal doesn't alleviate the burgeoning crime rate ignores the fact that "people in jails aren't committing crimes, at least against people outside of jail."

Koch said that the number of crimes "would be greater if the people inside of jail were allowed to continue their criminal activity outside."

Editorial support for the jail proposal, which will send \$50 million to New York City, has been overwhelming, but opposition from some groups continues. In a recent interview, New York State Probation Director Thomas J. Callahan conceded that the proposal is an "emotional" issue, noting that the bond issue still faces stiff opposition from voters in upstate New York, many of whom, he said, consider the problem of crime to be a problem faced mainly by the residents of New York City.

The crime issue has been addressed by other candidates in the New York City

mayoral race, with Right to Life mayoral candidate Jeronimo Dominguez saying that while he opposes the death penalty, he believed that amputations would be fit punishment for certain crimes.

The New York Daily News quoted Dominguez as stating that he approves of cutting off the finger of "someone who robs you, or cuts your face or puts a bullet in your chest." Dominguez said that if cutting off one finger proved insufficient as a deterrent, "We could cut off a second finger."

Koch told the Citizen's Crime Commission that he favors reinstating the death penalty, claiming that those individuals who had killed or wounded city police officers "wouldn't have committed those crimes if they knew they would be executed."

He said he also agreed with the contention of former U.S. Associate Justice Potter Stewart, who defended the death penalty by claiming, in Koch's words, "that society has the right to show its moral outrage" against particular crimes.

Reagan's anticrime package plans to do more — with less

Continued from Page I

observers of the Reagan speech in New Orleans had suspected: that the recommendation of the Attorney General's violent crime task force that \$2 billion be spent to help states and communities build prisons, seen by many as the linchpin of the task force report, will not find Administration backing in Congress, at least for the present.

According to earlier published reports, the Reagan Administration is proposing that the budget for the Federal Bureau of Investigation be slashed by a reported \$44 million, a six percent decrease over

their original budget request, and that \$27 million be sliced from the Drug Enforcement Administration's budget, a 12 percent cut.

Smith also told the senators that the Administration is proposing the death penalty "where appropriate" and mandatory prison sentences for those who use firearms in committing a Federal felony, both of which had been recommended by the violent crime task force.

He told the lawmakers that "our methods of protecting ourselves and our society from criminal attacks are simply ineffective," and said the Reagan package envisions a closer working relationship between Federal and local authorities, abandoning what Smith called the "elitist approach" that U.S. attorneys and Federal law enforcement officials have taken in the past.

Public Forum: a victim's outrage over insanity defense calls for alternatives to abused tactic

Continued from Page 6

is further noted by Rachlin that "because of the sensationalism generally surrounding a number of uses in which the insanity defense is raised, the public corruption of the mentally ill as being dangerous is fostered. Abolition of the insanity defense would therefore, in part, serve to separate in the public's mind antisocial behavior from psychotic behavior. I would think that this might go a long way toward decreasing community resistance toward discharge of hospitalized patients based on the misconception that mental illness and dangerousness are closely related."

Fortunately there is movement for a viable alternative to the "not-guilty-by-reason-of-insanity" defense. The report of the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime, published in August 1981, has taken a bold step toward revising the insanity defense with its recommendation that "the Attorney General should support or propose legislation that would create an additional verdict in Federal criminal cases of 'guilty, but mentally ill...' and establish a Federal commitment procedure for defendants found incompetent to stand trial or not guilty by reason of insanity."

The report goes on to comment that the line between sanity and insanity is not often clear. "Consequently, there are

defendants who appear to be suffering from mental illness that may not significantly affect their ability to obey the law. Such a person presents juries with the difficult choice of either making a finding of guilty, even though the jury might feel compassion because of the defendant's mental problems, or not guilty by reason of insanity, even though the person appears able to appreciate the criminal nature of his conduct and conform his conduct to the requirements of the law, notwithstanding the mental illness."

There are presently at least three states — Illinois, Michigan and Indiana — that have developed the alternative verdict of "guilty but mentally ill" to enable juries to respond better to this situation. This alternative has been sponsored in several state legislatures. It has been proposed in the New York State Legislature for the past four years by Senator Padavan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Mental Hygiene and Addiction Control.

The adoption of the "guilty but mentally ill" proposal would enable the jury to "elect a verdict that in essence would not only find the defendant to be in need of treatment, but also guilty of a crime and therefore subject to a prison sentence. The convicted would then be placed in

the custody of the corrections system and would receive care from a satellite psychiatric facility. If his illness abates, he still must remain in prison for the rest of his term."

For a little more than one year my wife and I have been without our son, a boy who will always remain ten, whose life was unmercifully snuffed out by an offender who had a depraved disregard for the rights of others, even the right to life. While we must do all we can to prevent crime, we must bring to justice those who commit it. It is clear that the country owes this as a duty to the victims of crime. Legislation such as that proposed in this article will provide innovative inroads so that our criminal justice system will provide justice for all.

Naturally I am personally involved due to my great loss, yet I feel it is my duty as a criminologist to urge all who will listen to help to right this wrong in our criminal justice system. It has been committed against innocent victims in the past and will continue in the future, if we sit on our hands and do nothing.

(The author is chairman of the Department of Criminal Justice at Nassau Community College in Garden City, New York.)

Mich. professor gloomy on deadly force

Continued from Page 5

Beckman, "simply provides a license for police to continue to use any kind of force they please."

An official in the state senate, who declined to be identified, said the senate has been so preoccupied with finding solutions to the state's fiscal woes that it appears highly unlikely that Senator Gast's bill would even be reported out of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Since bills entered into the state senate are good for two consecutive terms, however, the official noted that it is possible that the bill might be considered when the senate reconvenes in January 1982.

Professor Beckman was less optimistic about the likelihood of a bill that met his standards being reported out of the legislature in the near future. He said there are state legislators who could conceivably propose such legislation, but added, "I just haven't seen any come forward."

Philly crime commission to study inspector general system for PD

By EDWARD DIAMOND

A Federally-funded research project by the Philadelphia Citizens Crime Commission into the possible use of an inspector general system to handle internal affairs and civilian complaints in the Philadelphia Police Department is now underway, with initial research having begun by the group on various inspector general programs in branches of the U.S. military and other law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Approximately \$425,000 in Federal grant money for the six-month project was approved in August by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The project has already received the go-ahead from Philadelphia Managing Director W. Wilson Goode, who said he plans to use the results of the Crime Commission study to determine whether a task force should study the implementation of an inspector general system in the Philadelphia Police Department.

In a recent interview with Law Enforcement News, Citizens Crime Commission spokesman Robert W. Kotzbauer said the inspector general system would be an attempt to assist police commanders in their responsibilities for handling civilian complaints of excessive police force and police misconduct.

Currently, the Philadelphia Police Department uses an internal affairs staff that investigates complaints and reports

to the commissioner. Kotzbauer conceded that "in recent years there have been a number of complaints, not so much during this administration as during the prior administration, about inadequate response to citizen complaints, about lack of accountability."

Kotzbauer said the inspector general system, should it eventually be established in the Philadelphia police force, "would be more independent, although it would still be under the commissioner. The people in the inspector general's division would be more independent of the rest of the command of the police department."

Managing Director Goode, in announcing his support of the Crime Commission study, said, "The public demand for more effective public safety services and for increased accountability and economy in police operations underlies this (administration's) commitment in regard to the Philadelphia Police Department."

The Crime Commission's initial study will be headed by Crime Commission director Robert P. Abrams and will focus on inspector general programs in the U.S. Army and Air Force, the state of Florida, and police departments in Kansas City, Missouri, New York City, Los Angeles, San Diego and Washington, D.C.

Goode said an early meeting with Police Commissioner Morton Solomon is planned to discuss the project's progress and the participation and cooperation of the police department in the study.

CJ Monitor: the subtle, covert racism of American justice

Continued from Page 6
that these minorities "stayed in their place."

Although this brief examination of historical antecedents reveals overt racism in the American legal system, it is rather difficult today to find such dramatic examples of racism in the law. It is present, however, albeit less visible and more covert.

There is much about the law today that may not appear to be racist on its face, but is racist in its consequences. For example, although statutes no longer bar non-whites from jury duty, attorneys have created, through the use of the peremptory challenge, a situation by which hundreds of blacks have had their fates decided by all-white juries from

which members of their race have been systematically excluded.

Examples of this covert racism may also be seen in the area of judicial and administrative discretion. Consider the disparities in sentencing blacks and whites for similar offenses, and in selection for parole.

During the years one of the writers served as a warden in the Illinois prison system, the population of the Joliet institution was 65 percent black and 35 percent white. In the granting of paroles, however, the percentages were reversed.

These types of inequalities are endemic to the structure of our legal system, and the groups most disadvantaged by it are primarily non-whites.

Additional evidence of this institutionalized racism can also be found in certain administrative processes. Often those officials entrusted with carrying out the law do so in a discriminatory manner. For example, police officers often inflict summary punishment in minority communities, or blatantly ignore the basic legal rights of minority citizens. Further, in some instances welfare workers are permitted to assault the privacy and inherent dignity of recipients in ways that would not be tolerated were they members of a different social class.

The question can and should be raised as to whether the law or any other institution of society can transcend racism. Clearly the law has not. However, the law cannot be viewed in a vacuum. It must be viewed in the context of a society run by men and women who have tasted deeply from the fountain of Western superiority, and now seek to impose their wills and visions upon the weaker nations abroad, and the darker brother here at home.

Supreme Court to take new look at evidence rule

Continued from Page 5

sion that the defendant had committed the murder but with no supporting facts, was not valid. Flowing from this position was the holding that since the underlying document was invalid, the arrest pursuant to the warrant was invalid and the defendant's statements as a product of the arrest should have been suppressed.

Before the Court is the question of whether the exclusionary rule should bar the admission of the voluntary confession that is the product of a good-faith arrest because of a defective affidavit used to secure the warrant. (Texas v. Green, No. 81-403, petition for certiorari filed August 24, 1981.)

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN



Lower drinking age has states finding they have a deadly tiger in the tank

When does a young man or woman reach the age of adulthood with all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship? On the face of it, that sounds like a simple question.

But like some other simple questions, it has more than one answer. A decade ago 18-year-olds were given the right to vote. Is that, then, the standard? Not necessarily. In some states children 15 years old and younger can be tried in adult criminal courts under certain circumstances, and in other states children as young as 13 and 14 can be married (with parental and sometimes court consent).

In no other area have we been as ambivalent about the age of adulthood as with the question of drinking. Twenty-four states have set the minimum age for buying alcoholic beverages at 21, five states at 20, 13 at 19, and eight states permit drinking at 18. Some of the more restrictive states allow 18- and 19-year-olds to buy beer and wine.

In 1971, when the constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18 was adopted, nearly all the states had a legal minimum age of 21 for buying hard liquor. More than half of them, influenced both by the new voting age and the fact that young men who were being called upon to fight in Vietnam couldn't buy a drink at home, began lowering their minimum ages. Predictably, their traffic fatality tolls rose.

Some of these states later had second thoughts and, between 1976 and 1980, 14 states reversed themselves and raised the drinking age, although not necessarily back to 21. From the traffic officer's viewpoint, the results were gratifying.

A study by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety has indicated that if every state made 21 the legal minimum, more than 1,100 young lives would be saved each year. And, of course, although the study doesn't say so, thousands of people would escape injury and there would be a huge saving in property damage losses.

The Insurance Institute's study covered nine of the 14 states that raised their minimum ages in recent years. In eight of them, there were decreases in fatal traffic accidents involving young drivers, ranging from six to 75 percent. The exception was Montana, which lifted its minimum age from 18 to 19 in 1979 and recorded a 14 percent increase in fatal accidents; the researchers did not speculate as to why Montana's result was different.

Actually, the results are only for fatal accidents between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. because most alcohol-related crashes occur at night. But since a few drunks also crash during the day, the real saving in lives might be even higher than the study's findings predict.

Besides Montana, the states included in the study were Illinois, which raised its legal age for buying hard liquor to 21 while retaining 19 as the minimum for beer and wine; Iowa, Minnesota and Tennessee, which lifted the drinking age from 18 to 19; Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which switched from 18 to 20; and Michigan, which went from 18 to 21. The greatest saving in lives was recorded for New Hampshire — 75 percent — and the lowest in Massachusetts — six percent. For all nine states, the average reduction in fatal accidents was 28 percent, according to the Insurance Institute.

Five states not covered by the study have also raised their drinking ages in the past year or so, but the researchers excluded them because the age change was not in effect long enough before the study's cutoff time. Those states are Florida, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

They probably won't be the last. Recently in 18 states there have been legislative proposals to raise the minimum age, some of them in states that have previously raised it. Countering that trend, in two states — Massachusetts and Nebraska — bills have been introduced to lower the age.

It makes a nice dilemma for legislators. On the one hand, there is the natural desire to recognize the greater maturity and sophistication of today's young people as compared with the era of their fathers' youth. On the other, there is the undeniable evidence that drinking and driving don't mix, especially in a young person who is feeling his oats and has not yet learned his capacity. As the Insurance Institute's study puts it: "The societal benefits achieved in states that have raised their drinking ages are substantial; the benefits achievable by additional states raising their drinking ages would be even more substantial. Raising the legal minimum drinking age to 21 in all states would have an important impact in reducing the annual toll of motor vehicle deaths in the United States, particularly the deaths of young people and of others with whom they are involved in crashes."

True. But it's also true that if the age were raised even further — to, say, 25 — there would be even greater societal benefits. So where should the line be drawn?

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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Inquiries should be sent to: Orange County Personnel Department, 625 North Ross Street, Room G13, Santa Ana, CA 92701. Telephone: (714) 834-2844. County application required.

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14-16. Hostage Negotiations Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$100. For further details, consult: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733. Telephone: 381-0684.

14-16. Crisis Intervention Course. Presented by The Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further details, contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352 Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

15. Crime Prevention Update Seminar. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more information, consult: The Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Place, Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108.

16-17. Robbery Investigation, Current Trends & Techniques Seminar. Presented by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. To be held in Orlando, Fla. For further details, consult: Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

23. Planning & Decision Making Seminar. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, see: December 15.

27-31 Operational Intelligence for Security Directors. Presented by Richard W. Kohetz & Associates. To be held in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. For further information, contact: Dr. Richard W. Kohetz, North Mountain Pine Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, Va. 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

27-January 10. Comparative Criminal Justice Systems in London and Paris. Presented by the University of Nevada-Reno. Cost: \$1595. A deposit of \$250 will be required with registration. For further information, contact: International Travel, Continuing Education, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, Nevada 89557 Telephone: (702) 784-4002.

JANUARY

4-8. Probation Supervisor, Phase II Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further information, see: December 14-16.

4-8. Police Traffic Radar Instructor Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Tuition: \$225. For more information, see: December 14-15.

4-15. Homicide Investigation Seminar. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$500. For further information, consult: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice, Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292.

4-29. Principles of Police Management Seminar. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$775. For further details, see: December 14-16.

5-10. Quarterly Meeting of The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. Hosted by Sheriff Richard P.

Willie. For more information, contact: Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Suite 460, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 Telephone: (202) 783-5247.

9-February 6. Arrest & Firearms Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Center. For further details, contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA. 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

11-13 Police Civil Liability And Citizen Misconduct Complaints Workshop. Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. To be held in Orlando, Fla. For further information, consult: Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. 501 Grandview Dr. Suite 209 So San Francisco, CA 94040.

11-15. Basic Fingerprint Classification Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$75. For further details, see: December 14-16.

11-21. Traffic Accident Investigation Course. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. For further information, contact: Kenneth A. Bragg, Director, 2001 Kurt Street, Eustis, Fla. 32726. Telephone: (904) 357-8222.

12-13. Fuel Efficiency Driving Instructor Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$200. For more information, see: December 14-15.

18-22. Vehicular Homicide Investigation Workshop. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350. For further details, see: December 14-16.

18-29. Current Problems And Concepts in Police Administration Seminar. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$500. For further details, see: January 4-15.

20-22. Strategies for Change in Law Enforcement Seminar. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For further information, see: December 14-15.

21-22. The Job of the Supervisor Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further information, consult: Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College, 444 West 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600 or 1602.

25-February 12. the Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Fee: \$900. For more information, contact: Charles V. Barry, Director, P.O. Box E, Babson Park, Ma. 02157. Telephone: 1617-237-4724.

27-28. Crime Scene Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For further details, see: December 21-22.

FEBRUARY

1-4. Improving Police Performance Appraisals Seminar. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$200. For further information, see: December 14-15.

1-5. Physical & Electronic Security Seminar. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$300. For more information, see: December 1-4.

1-11. Crime Scene Procedures Course. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For further information, see: December 3-4.

1-12. First Line Supervision Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150. For further information, see: December 14-16.

2-4. Technical Accident Investigation Retraining Seminar. Presented by The

Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For more details, see: December 1-4.

8-19. Traffic Accident Investigation Seminar. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further information, see: December 14-15.

9-11. Fire & Arson Seminar. Sponsored by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$135. For further information, contact: American Academy of Forensic Sciences, 225 So. Academy Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80910. Telephone: (303) 596-6006.

16-19. Funding Sources for Law Enforcement Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For further information, see: December 14-15.

17-21. Ninth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored cooperatively by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges & The National District Attorneys Association. To be held in New Orleans, La. For further information, contact: Juvenile Justice Conference, National District Attorneys Association, 708 Pendleton, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

19-20. Street Survival Seminar. Sponsored by Calibre Press and the Brookfield Police Department. To be held in Brookfield, OH. Fee: \$35. For further information, contact: Sgt. J.C. Mitchell, Brookfield Police Department, Box 21, 6844 Strombo Drive, Brookfield, OH 44403.

22-26. Process for Accident Analysis Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350. For further information, see: December 1-4.

22-26. Communications Skills for the Effective Supervisor Seminar. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement. Tuition: \$500. For further details, see: January 4-15.

9-12. State Police Training Directors'

ment Management. Fee: \$375. For further information, see: January 25-February 12.

22-March 1. Narcotics Identification And Investigative Seminar. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Center. For more information, see: January 11-21.

22-March 5. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further information, see: December 14-15.

25-26. Labor Relations As It Effects the Uniformed Forces. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For more information, see: December 3-4.

26-27. Ninth Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. Presented by the Western Society of Criminology. For further information, contact: Dr. Ronald L. Boostrom, WSC Program Chair, School of Public Administration and Urban Studies, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

MARCH

1-2. Major Case Investigation Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further information, see: January 21-22.

1-4. Injury And Death Investigation Course. Presented by the University of South Florida. Fee: \$225. For further information, contact: Dr. Leonard Territo, Department of Criminal Justice, University of South Florida, Tampa, Fla. 33620. Telephone: (813) 974-2815.

3-4. Fuel Efficiency Driving Instructor Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$200. For further details, see: December 14-15.

6-Police Hiring Background Investigation Course. Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$135. For further details, consult: The Pennsylvania State University, Keller Conference Center, University Park, Pa. 16802.

8-11. Legal Aspects of Private Security. Sponsored by Anderson Publishing Co. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$295. For further information, contact: Security Conference, Anderson Publishing Co., 646 Main Street, Cincinnati, Oh. 45201.

8-12. Arson Investigation Seminar for Public Safety Agencies. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350. For further details, see: December 14-16.

9-12. State Police Training Directors'

Seminar. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$100. For further details, see: December 11-15.

15-18. Interviewing And Interrogation Techniques Course. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$310. For further details, see: December 14-16.

15-19. Police Traffic Radar Instructor Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For more information, see: December 14-15.

16-18. Technical Accident Investigation Retraining Seminar. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For further details, see: December 14-16.

17-19. Contemporary Issues in Police Administration Seminar. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For further information, contact: Dimitri Shashan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707 Richardson, Texas 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2394.

22-26. Police Instructor's Course. Presented by The Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$100. For further details, see: December 14-16.

23-24. The Field Training Officer Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$215. For further details, see: December 14-15.

24-27. Annual Meeting of The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. To be held in Louisville, Kentucky. For more information, consult: Dr. Robert G. Culbertson, President, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

24-26. Annual Meeting of Alpha Phi Sigma, The National Criminal Justice Honor Society. For additional information, contact: Bruce Willard, 101 Stratton Building, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475. Telephone: (606) 622-1394.

29-30. Juvenile Officer Seminar. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College. For further details, see: January 21-22.

29-April 9. Traffic Accident Reconstruction Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$495. For further details, see: December 14-15.

Police Products

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor of the item. Nothing contained below implies the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

SAY CHEESE. The "Superwide" is a 4.8mm autoiris lens designed for low light level $\frac{1}{4}$ " CCTV and industrial TV cameras by Visual Methods Inc.

The Model AI 4816 provides an angular field of view of 110 degrees diagonal, 96 degrees horizontal and 75 degrees vertical. The spot filter gives the "Superwide" a range of light compensation from f/1.9 to f/360. Aperture is controlled through a sampling of the camera video signal output. The

built-in 12 volt DC iris drive motor results in a small lens barrel diameter of 67mm and overall lens length of 105mm. The "Superwide" fits any standard C-mount camera.

For further information, contact: Visual Methods Inc., 35 Charles Street, Westwood, NJ 07675, or call (201) 666-3950.

SUBSTITUTE POWER. Multiplier Industries has introduced alkaline and mercury battery packs for the "Slimline" and "Omni" models of the Motorola HT200, HT220 and MT500 transceivers.

Complete information can be obtained by writing —

Multiplier Industries Corp., P.O. Box 29, Mount Vernon, NY 10550, or call (914) 699-0990.

BIG WHEELS. "Tougher, But Worth It" is a 22-minute film developed to help police learn how to identify and recover stolen construction equipment. The film, produced by Associated Equipment Distributors of Oak Brook, Illinois, was developed with the professional guidance of 15 private and



public police agencies and tries to give a picture of the problem and the methods available to cope with it.

The film gives a short course on the kinds of equipment commonly stolen and shows how to find the serial numbers on machine mainframes, engines and attachments, and how to use the "Serial Number Location Guide," as well as how to report thefts to state agencies and the Justice Department's National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

Further information and order forms for the film are available from Associated Equipment Distributors, 615 West 22nd Street, Oak Brook, IL 60521.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

November 9, 1981

The outrage of the crime victim

The Feds are talking about doing something about the insanity defense, and doing more about the victim. A murder victim's father goes on record on both counts, in

Public Forum, Page 6



Better policing — through money

Get an insider's account of what LEAA and the Police Foundation have done right — and wrong. Charles Rogovin, former head of both, gives the details, on 8.

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